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lanceolate, etc. *G. Jamesii*, Aust., has a similar peristome; but the capsule, operculum, texture of the leaf, etc., are very different.

Grimmia (Coscinodon) Rauei, *n. sp.*—Plantæ in cæspites sordido-virides facile solubiles congestæ, terra obrutæ; foliis obovatis et obovato-spathulatis laxe imbricantibus breviter acuminatis margine planis integerrimis vel ad apicem lenissime eroso-dentatis, apice in pilum longiusculum producto, costa valida sub apice finienti, inflorescentia monoica, capsula in pedicello brevissimo immersa oblongo-ovali pallida basi truncata estriata tenui membranacea, annulo lato persistente, operculo brevi rostrato, peristomio rubro siccitate erecto in humido paululum hiante dentibus lineali-lanceolatis apice filiforme attenuatis integris dimidio inferiore rimosis exstructo, calyptra mitræformi multoties sed leviter plicata ad capsulæ medium descendente.—Colorado, *Dr. Brandegee*, (*Rau*).

Shape and texture of the leaf much as in *Grimmia Wrightii* (Sulliv.) (*Coscinodon Wrightii*, Sulliv. Icon. Musc. p. 71, t. 45), which Dr. Brandegee has also found in Colorado; but that has the stems subjulaceo-clavate, leaves more appressed, the apex more scarious and decidedly denticulate, costa extending into the much longer more terete and more scabrous hair-point, capsule shorter and broader, teeth of the peristome much shorter, more cribrose, fissured at the apex, scarcely if at all divergent when moist (erect when dry). *Grimmia crinita*, Brid., also has leaf of about the same shape and texture, but the costa is lighter and excurrent; the capsule is on a longer more strongly curved pedicel, calyptra smooth, stems clavate, etc.

Mem. *Grimmia* (*Coscinodon*) *cribrosa*, Hedw., has the peristomal teeth more or less incurved when dry and slightly spreading when moist.

Weisia (Gymnostomum) Brandegei, *n. sp.*—In adspectu formis majoribus *W. viridulæ* simulans, sed foliis brevioribus ratione latioribus margine latius lamellatis apice haud vel brevius mucronulatis, capsula gymnostoma exannulata? flore masc. majore, etc., statim dignoscitur. Colorado, *Dr. Brandegee* (*Rau*).

Capsule rather strongly ribbed when dry, often decidedly irregular, and then with the mouth oblique. Texture of the leaves, and also of the capsule, about as in *W. viridula.*

§ 36. New Hepaticæ, by C. F. Austin.

Riccia Californica, *Aust.*, *Ms.* 1865.—Fronde solida glanca, laciniis obovatis cuneatisve supra planis canaliculatisve reticulatis margine inferne semper nudis apicem versus dense hirsuto-ciliatis vel nonnunquam (forsitan in planta juniore) etiam nudis, ciliis tenuis subfuscis; sporis *R. glaucæ.* California, *Bolander.*

About the size of *R. glauca* and *R. Lescurii*, and somewhat intermediate between them; differing from the former in the often plane ciliate divisions of the frond, and from the latter by the more crowded slenderer subfuscous ciliæ situated only at or near their apices.

Polyotus subsimplex, *n. sp.*—Caule subsimplici teretiusculo, foliis oblique ovatis subquadratisve apice magis minusve emarginato-bidentatis, margine dorsali dilatata subrepando-dentata basin versus subspinulosa, ventrali integerrima, auricula magna rotundo-galeata a caule distante, areolis majusculis rotundis, amphigastriis auriculatis brevibus triplo latioribus quam longis apice repandis varie dentatis integerrimisve (nonnunquam emarginatis).

Van Dieman's Land, *S. Mossman. Herb. Sulliv.*

Fimbriaria Palmeri, *n. sp.*—Fronde e basi angustata obcordata in medio valde incrassata late marginata supra crebre papuloso-areolata, squamis ultra marginem exstantibus atro-purpureis (raro subscariosis), receptaculo femineo oblongo- vel ovato-conico obtuso in medio leniter constricto quinquecarpo subtus nudo, perianthiis exsertis globoso-ovatis mucronulatis plerumque albidis circa 8 (—10)-fidis laciniis apice (basique) cohærentibus, pedunculo valido ultra unciam longo nudo basi haud involucrato, sporis fuscis indistincte granuloso-papillosis, elateribus breviusculis.—Gaudalupe Island, off the coast of Lower California, *Dr. Ed. Palmer* (*Watson*).

Closely allied to *F. fragrans* Nees; but that has the smaller frond less broadly margined, less thickened in the middle, areolæ not so distinct, scales much longer and scarious at the apex, female receptacle only 3 or 4 fruited, perianth more ovate, spores yellow and with a thicker jagged coat, &c.

§ 37. **Climbing plants.**—Last year there was brought to the Club meeting by Mr. J. B. Hyatt, of Morrisania, a microscopic slide containing a nicely prepared section of a stem of Rhus Toxicodendron showing the pith all on one side, like a hole bored near the edge of a coin. If the stem of this plant be examined this will be found to be the rule, the thickening being on the under side on that by which the plant clings to its support by the aid of rootlets. The same appearance may be seen in stems of Ampelopsis, but not of Tecoma, nor perhaps in Hedera. Mr. Darwin, (Journal of Linn. Soc., Vol. IX, 1867) in his paper on climbing plants, notices the thickening of the tendrils and leaf stalks of plants that climb by their means, but does not, we believe, account for, and perhaps had not seen, the extraordinary one-sided growth of Rhus. It would seem that this thickening showed that the plant was nourished by the rootlets imbedded in the bark of the tree, but this is mere conjecture. Rhus Toxicodendron seems to prefer the Red Cedar, Locust, and Cherry and to shun the Pine. Can any one give us an account of its proclivities to other trees ?

§ 38. **Mycotheca Universalis.**—By Baron de Thümen, Bayreuth, Bavaria.

Two centuries are already issued, each containing 100 species of Fungi represented by dried specimens. Century III will be issued in November and will contain some of the South African Fungi. It is intended to include species from all parts of the world. Century I., which has come to hand, contains European species with some from the United States. Among the species in Century I. may be noted the following, viz.:

Trametes Pini, *Fr.*, which appears to be rare in this country. Two specc. were found, however, at Newfield, N. J., on dead trunks of